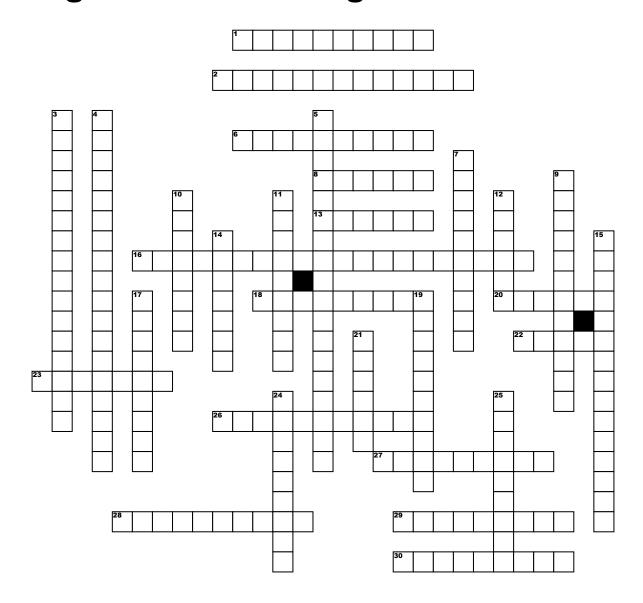
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## **Exogenous And Endogenous Processes**



## <u>Across</u>

- **1.** Large, step-like folds in otherwise horizontal sedimentary strata
- 2. broad, gently sloping volcano built from basaltic lava
- 6. the physical, biological, and chemical processes that break rock down into particles
- 8. The change in shape or volume of a body of rock as a result of stress
- 13. is the depression at the summit of a volcano
- **16.** Organisms assist in physical and chemical weathering in breaking down rock
- **18.** especially susceptible to chemical weathering
- 20. The force per unit area acting on a solid
- **22.** Found deep within the crust and upper mantle, molten rocks
- 23. Strike-slip fault

- **26.** taking off top layer in hopes that bottom will be healthier
- 27. Igneous intrusions
- 28. wearing down the land
- 29. Volcanic activity
- 30. Resistance to flow

## **Down**

- **3.** Composed of both lava flows and pyroclastic materials
- **4.** the decomposition of rocks by chemical alteration
- 5. Rocks are broken up by mechanical processes without chemical alteration
- 7. small volcano built primarily of pyroclastic material ejected from a single vent
- 9. occurs only where it is cold enough to get hard freezes and ICE
- 10. When particles end up in place, they are considered  $\underline{\hspace{1cm}}$

- 11. Downward folds of rock layers.
- 12. bedrock must have complex \_\_\_\_ structures to act as channels for water
- **14.** is a mountain formed of lava and/or pyroclastic material.
- **15.** Water evaporates, leaving mineral salts that grow and exert force
- 17. Oxygen combines with iron-bearing minerals to form rust
- **19.** Large scale landform building and transforming processes, they create relief
- 21. Fractures in the Earth's crust
- **24.** hill or mountain rising conspicuously above the surround plain
- **25.** are eroded materials that are transported to a place, while Soils form in place